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Report on Pelican Island Small Pox Hospital during the Epidemic. 1902—3.

Bridgetown, Barbados
May 25th 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith my Report on the Small Pox Hospital at Pelican Island for transmission to His Excellency the Acting Governor.

I have, &c.

J. F. E. BRIDGER.

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Acting),
Barbados.

REPORT ON PELICAN ISLAND SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Date of appointment.

On August 19th 1902 Dr. Browne transferred to my care the Small Pox patients at Pelican Island. He had been in medical charge of them under the Sanitary Commissioners of St. Michael's Parish. The responsibility for the management of the Island now rested with the General Board of Health. The controlling authority was no longer parochial but central.

At the time of my taking charge there were in Hospital 48 patients, of whom 18 were males, and 30 females. The convalescent amongst these occupied what are known as the Deckers' Quarters on the island, the sick were warded in the original Quarantine Hospital.

All the cooking arrangements were being carried out at the St. Michael's Alms-house, the diets being sent down daily to Pelican Island.

There were three nurses employed at the Hospital. Up to this date the dead had been buried at sea.

It will be best to follow the growth of the institution under different heads.

Nurses.

Each of the three Nurses, that I found at Pelican Island, had charge of a ward containing twelve patients, the remaining twelve of the original 48 were the convalescents, and were accommodated as stated above.

This arrangement demanded from each nurse both day and night duty, and so her efficiency as a nurse was diminished.

This fact as well as the daily increase in the number of patients necessitated a larger nursing staff. In considering the employment of nurses the question of pay was also taken into account. The Sanitary Commissioners had been giving \$1.00 per diem. This the Board of Health changed to \$3.00 per week. No one of the three original nurses resented in any way, other than a natural grumble, the reduction in their pay. I appointed one of them nurse Pinder to be head nurse, and her pay was fixed at \$6.00 per week. His Excellency the Governor visited the institution during my first fortnight there and in reply to his question if there were any complaints, one of these original three nurses broached the subject of pay. The result was that they got an increase to \$3.50. Every new nurse however came on at \$3.00, the increase to \$3.50 depending on their behaviour, and the character of their work. This increment was of great use in keeping the work up to the mark, for one could always make it a minus quantity on the pay sheet.

An immediate increase in the nursing staff being necessary, advertisements were put in the local papers requesting applications from suitable persons. The result of this was that applications poured in. The class, and the qualifications of these applicants varied extremely.

One applicant stated "that she had had seven children and had nursed them all;" another "that she knew all diseases."

The chief difficulty that presented itself to one in the choice of these persons was the fact that the great majority of them were unvaccinated. Those that were vaccinated had in most cases been so done only perhaps the very day of application. Owing however to the urgency of the situation, one accepted persons, otherwise suitable, who had been vaccinated within 2 or 3 days, although one had to put up with the serious inconvenience of their going off duty after a few days on account of their arms. The staff was strengthened as the increase in the number of patients demanded. The maximum was reached on October 12th when the nursing staff numbered 24.

Taking the nursing staff as a whole they did their work well. Although at first those who had had no hospital training showed compunction in handling cases, yet that was a fault soon remedied as they were weeded out, and this served as a stimulus to those who were left behind. As the epidemic declined, and it became necessary to dispense with some of the staff, to avoid having to make invidious distinctions when all had done really good work, the simple plan of letting each nurse decide her fate by lot was adopted, and proved satisfactory.

There were two nurses who developed smallpox.

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One Green by name was employed on the 29th August. She had come with excellent recommendations at a time of stress, and her word was taken that she had been recently unsuccessfully vaccinated, and this was taken for granted as she had had smallpox, she said, in early life, and still had one or two pits to show for it.

She took ill on the 10th September and had a rather bad attack of the disease.

On the 15th September a nurse Bynoe employed on the 2nd September took ill and developed the disease.

She had been vaccinated on the day of her arrival (2nd) but unfortunately her vaccination did not take.

Sleeping Quarters.

The nurses were at first given rooms in what are known as the 2nd Class Quarantine Quarters. Owing however to the increase in their number two of the new pavilions then in process of building had a small portion partitioned off as a dormitory. This provided ample accommodation.

To afford bathing conveniences a portion of the verandah outside these quarters was provided with canvas drop curtains, and a shower bath placed in each.

The hours of duty were 12. Day nurses from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and night nurses from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The dining room of the old 2nd class quarantine quarters was the dining room of those who lived in those quarters. The other nurses had their meals in their own compartments in the new buildings.

The nurses' diet scale is shown in Appendix 1.

One tried to interest them when off duty by having cards and draughts put at their disposal, but without much success.

Servants.

These were employed as Cooks, Washerwomen, Porters, Ward-maids, and Boatmen. The difficulty of finding vaccinated persons presented itself here as in the case of the nurses. As soon however as it was possible the policy of employing convalescents under the above heads was adopted. All the ward-maids (maximum number was 12), and the porters had been patients, so also had some of the washerwomen.

These persons were willing to work for much less than those employed from the mainland, for naturally of smallpox they had no further fear. They received 10 cents per diem and their food. Sleeping accommodation was provided for them on the island. For the women (the great majority) this was obtained by allotting to them the Female Deckers' Quarantine Quarters. The porters owing to lack of accommodation elsewhere had from necessity to be berthed in a male ward.

The maximum number of cooks employed was six. There were three boatmen and three boats, inclusive of the special boat used in carrying the patients to the island. This last was provided with a canvas awning, and was always towed across by one of the other boats.

It was disinfected at Pelican Island after bringing down each patient.

There was a gatekeeper in charge of the receiving shed and enclosure on shore.

The total number of servants, inclusive of all classes, employed at Pelican Island during the time that the number of patients was at its maximum, was 32.

Steward.

T. H. Robinson a Sergeant of Police was appointed to this office and by an intelligent and faithful carrying out of the rules and regulations made, helped much in the successful working of the institution.

New Buildings.

The need for increased accommodation was felt from the first. On August 29th the limit was reached. At this time there were 74 patients in hospital, the beds then abutting so that one could not pass between them.

A portion of a Boer hut 100 ft. in length by 26 ft. wide (including verandahs) was in process of erection. Work on it was proceeding very slowly as the contractor's time limit was to the end of September. Personal efforts in hurrying on the workmen proving futile, the increase in the number of patients on August 27th to 95, and the certainty of a daily increase compelled me to refer the matter to the Governor pointing out to him the absolutely helpless condition which each day made more serious. Owing to the crowded condition of the wards one had to climb over patients in order to reach those at the ends of the wards. This terrible crowding also prevented proper attention being paid by the nurses to the patients the majority of whom were helpless.

The Governor responded to my appeal by visiting Pelican Island within two hours of his receipt of my letter, and seeing for himself the state of affairs. The result of His Excellency's visit was that the contractor promised to complete the pavilion in 48 hours, and the immediate exigencies of the situation were met by the erection of tents obtained from the Military Authorities. Mr. George Lingwood, the Superintendent of the Waterworks Department, kindly volunteered to direct the putting up of these tents and to him is entirely due their speedy and safe erection.

The Boer hut was ready for occupation on Saturday August 30th and was immediately filled for there were now 126 patients at Pelican Island. This hut afforded room for 39 cots.

A portion of a Boer hut, 50 ft. in length, also in course of erection was completed on

September 3rd. This afforded accommodation for 26 cots, and was filled on the day of its completion.

It was fortunate that it was, for on that day alone 25 new patients were admitted.

With the exception of these two huts all the new buildings erected on Pelican Island, or in connection therewith, were put in by Mr. R. H. Entage.

The following is a list of them with their dates of completion.

(1.) A second Boer Hut (150 ft. by 20 ft. including verandahs) completed on September 6th.

This had a small portion partitioned off for a Nurses' dormitory. The remainder afforded accommodation for 53 cots.

(2.) A very fine Pavilion 102 x 36 (including verandahs) made of pitch pine, with ceiling of the same material was completed on Sunday September 21st. It afforded accommodation for 71 cots.

A portion of this building was also partitioned off as a Nurses' dormitory.

The inside width of this building is the regulation 24 ft. required for an infectious diseases hospital. This width allows of a central passage 10 ft. wide between two rows of beds the whole length of the ward.

It may here be stated however that taking into consideration the situation of Pelican Island and that being a tropical climate the relation of window surface to cubic space was three times as great as could possibly be allowed in a temperate climate, and also remembering the great call on hospital accommodation, the above hospital regulations were broken, and the cots were placed so as to permit only of a space of one foot between each cot, and no central passage was provided. Sufficient space was however left in each ward to allow of two ward tables. The verandahs were also made use of as ward pantries, and benches were provided in them for convalescents to sit on.

Thorough ventilation and a constant supply of fresh air was provided for by the windows being kept open night and day.

As the washing of the patient's clothes had necessarily to be done on the island a large wash-shed was erected for that purpose, the staff of washers numbering six for many months. This shed was completed on September 6th.

In order to provide for the issuing and storage of food-stuffs a store room was put in hand, and finished on September 13th. On this date was also completed a mortuary and a reception shed with a barbed wire enclosure at the Stone Pier on the Reef Grounds.

This last was erected to afford shelter to cases of smallpox coming down to Pelican Island of themselves, until the ferry boat arrived to carry them across.

It also enabled the Ambulance sent with patients by the various Sanitary authorities to unload its passengers unmolested by the following crowd. Before this enclosure was completed it was the usual thing to see the unfortunate patient surrounded closely by a curious crowd, some of whom doubtless paid the penalty of their curiosity by acquiring the disease.

On September 25th two bathing sheds were completed for men and women respectively. Each of these contained five compartments provided with a shower bath. By this means a nurse could take five convalescents at one time, and superintend their bathing with a view to removal of scabs. A stone furnace was also completed on this date. This was erected in order to deal with soiled dressings and clothing worn by patients on admission which were beyond washing. On this date were also finished a store room for patients' clothing and a second washing shed for the staff. This last store-room was put up with the following object.

On taking charge one found that the practice was to burn all the clothing of patients on admission. One need scarcely say that on their discharge they claimed compensation for the same from the Government. Their idea and mine of the value of these garments seldom coincided. As soon as this store-room was completed therefore, a method was instituted of providing each ward with a Patient's Clothing Register. The nurse in charge of the ward was responsible for the clothing of each patient admitted to her ward and had to issue it to and receive it back from a washer. It had then to be transferred by her to this store-room when it was again registered and kept until such patient was discharged. On the day of the patient's discharge his clothing was disinfected and handed to him as he left the institution. This plan worked quite successfully and put an end to what was certainly a very expensive practice.

The last of the buildings put up by Mr. Entage and completed on the 25th September was a wash-shed for the linen of the staff.

The necessity of washing these in a separate place from that of the patients is obvious.

The Patients.

On taking over Pelican Island as stated above the number of patients then in hospital was 48. These are not included in any of the statistical tables annexed to this report. The following is a brief account of the cases admitted from the time when the Hospital was opened on July 13th to August 19th the date of my taking charge. This information is derived from data left me by Dr. Browne.

The number of persons admitted was 58 of these two were contacts who did not subsequently acquire the disease.

Of the remaining 56 nine died from smallpox.

From August 19th to the end of the epidemic in April 1903 when the last case was sent down on the 4th of that month, the total number of persons sent to Pelican Island

was 684. Of these, 30 were persons sent from District "A" Convalescent Station. They are not included in the tables as they will appear in the returns of St. James' Parish. There were also 24 persons sent to the Hospital who were not suffering from smallpox. This leaves a total of 630 persons.

Appendix 2. Shows the monthly course of the epidemic, and it will be seen that the cases reached their maximum admission in September. The largest number admitted on any one day was 31. This occurred on September 23rd.

Owing to the great inflow of patients in the latter part of August and commencement of September arrangements were made by which the buildings of the old and now disused Lunatic Asylum at District "A" should be converted into a convalescent hospital for cases from Pelican Island.

This would help to lessen the tension felt at Pelican Island. This Convalescent Station was opened on September 6th under the charge of Dr. John Hutson. On this date 20 persons were transferred from Pelican Island to this Hospital.

The result of this, so far as Pelican Island was concerned, was that the wards there became filled with patients only in the severe stages of the disease and so demanding increased attention.

Appendix 3 shows two tables, one giving the age incidence of the disease, the other the vaccination incidence.

Appendix 4 shows mortality incidence in vaccinated and unvaccinated.

Appendix 5 shows on what day of the rash death took place.

The Dieting of Patients.

This had been done by the St. Michael's Almshouse, and was continued for the first 4 days after my taking charge. During this time arrangements were being made to deal with this matter on the Island. On August 23rd we began our own dieting arrangements both for the patients and the hospital staff.

Sergeant Robinson acted as Steward under my direction. He gave complete satisfaction and I cannot speak too highly of his earnest work in this department.

That the food was sufficient and of good quality was shown by the absence of complaints from those who partook of it.

The cost of dieting was not very high.

Taking Nurses (who had a fresh meat diet), servants, and patients, the average cost per individual per diem was 8½ cts. or 4½d.

Appendix 6 shows the full diet, and the milk diet allowed to patients.

Appendices 7 and 8 give the expenditure on food supplies for the months of September '02 to March '03, with the number of diets issued.

As Pelican Island was the Hospital to which all the smallpox patients from Bridgetown (St. Michael's) were sent, it is of interest to note the infected areas in the town.

Appendices 9 and 10 show this distribution tabulated.

Appendix 11 is a spot map of Bridgetown showing the same thing more clearly. (not printed.)

Sanitary arrangements.

The removal of sewage presented many difficulties. Four methods of dealing with it suggested themselves (1.) Dumping it into the surrounding sea. (2.) Carrying it out to some distance in the sea by a pipe.

(3.) Conveying it out 4 or 5 miles to sea in sanitary buckets in a boat.

(4.) Mixing with sawdust and destroying by fire.

No. (1) was impossible owing to the set of the currents being from Pelican Island to the mainland (only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant.)

(2) was also impracticable, as owing to the surrounding reefs a pipe to be of any use would have had to be of such length as to make the initial cost enormous.

No. (3) was the method adopted. Close fitting covered buckets were employed. Removal took place three times every 24 hours.

This method worked most satisfactorily.

To Mr. George Lingwood of the Waterworks Department, the Government are indebted for voluntarily making experiments with floats, which showed conclusively that any attempt at dumping the sewage into the sea in the immediate neighbourhood of Pelican Island would result in a foreshore strewn with sewage.

Water Supply.

There had been an interrupted service system at work on the island before the epidemic. The main pipe ran along the sea bottom from the mainland. It was necessary however owing to the amount of water required to have a continuous service with a main of greater diameter.

This work was carried out, and several service pipes connected with the main in the shortest possible time.

General Remarks.

This is hardly the place to discuss the clinical features of the disease.

It is however necessary to make some reference to the low death rate. The general type of the disease has been a very mild one.

Quite a number of the unvaccinated cases had not more than 200 of the specific lesions.

It must clearly be understood however that, as was to be expected, the constitutional symptoms always bore a direct relation to the number of the pathological lesions.

At first sight of the milder cases reasonable doubt might have been entertained of their nature. On enquiry however into their history and on studying their clinical development the true nature of the disease became quite clear.

These very mild cases occupied the same wards as the severe confluent cases. Had there been two different diseases, as some persons have suggested, cross infection would certainly have taken place. This never occurred.

What was the factor at work which lessened the virulence of the disease? It is of interest to note that during this present month attention has been directed in England to the lessened virulence recently of another disease, viz., Diphtheria. A study of the history of infectious diseases also teaches that each disease appears to show a rise and fall in virulence in certain periods of its incidence.

A secondary factor is undoubtedly Climate. Bearing on this last the results of an investigation by Mr. F. W. Alexander, M.O.H. of Poplar in the connection between the incidence of smallpox in London and certain meteorological conditions in 1901—1902 is instructive. The actual period investigated was from July 14th, 1901 to August 30th, 1902.

The results obtained were that the climatic conditions under which smallpox *was most prevalent* were:

- (1) absence of sunshine
- (2) presence of sun above horizon for less than 80 hours per week.
- (3) temperature of air below 50 degrees F.
- (4) humidity above 75 (saturation point taken as 100).

“As the death rate varies directly as the incidence of the disease in smallpox the above tends to show that a dry atmosphere with a high mean temperature is inimical to the prevalence and to the virulence of variola.”

The climate of Barbados presents conditions directly opposite to those which the above investigation showed to be favourable to the prevalence and virulence of smallpox.

It must always be remembered however that smallpox is an infectious disease, and that therefore even in a climate inimical to its prevalence if no system of isolation is carried out the factor of climate can have but little influence on its spread, although still maintaining its modifying influence on the virulence of the disease.

J. F. E. BRIDGER.

Barbados.

23 May, 1903.

APPENDIX I. **SCALE OF DIET FOR NURSES AT PELICAN ISLAND HOSPITAL.**

6.15 a.m. Tea—($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Coffee or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea), 2 oz. Milk, 1 oz. Sugar and two cakes B. Bread. 6 p.m.—Given at this time to Nurses on night duty.

BREAKFAST 9 A.M.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
4 oz. Rice 3 " Peas 2 " Fish 2 " Pork 2 " Butter 1 " Lard " Onions	4 oz. Rice 12 " Potatoes 1 " Butter " Onions 2 " Fish " Pork	Same as Sunday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Monday.	3 oz. Cocoa 2 " Milk 1 " Sugar 8 " Sweet Bread

DINNER 3 P.M.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
8 oz. Pork (Fresh) 4 " Cornmeal 12 " Sweet Potatoes 1 " Onions 1 " Butter 1 " Onions	8 oz. Slim Beef 12 " Yams 6 " Bread 1 " Pork 1 " Butter 1 " Onions (For Soup)	8 oz. Beef 4 " Rice 12 " S. Potatoes 1 " S. Pork 1 " Butter 1 " Onions	8 oz. Salt Salmon 4 " Cornmeal 12 " Yams 1 " Butter 1 " Onions 1 " Onions	8 oz. Beef 5 " Rice 4 " Bread 1 " Pork 1 " Butter 1 " Onions	8 oz. Fresh Pork 4 " Cornmeal 12 " Potatoes 1 " Butter 1 " Onions 1 " Onions	8 oz. Beef 4 " Rice 1 " Pork 1 " Butter 8 " Eng. Potatoes 8 " Yams 1 " Onions

APPENDIX II

TABLE.

Showing Monthly Curve of the Small Pox Epidemic so far as Pelican Island is concerned.

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APPENDIX III.

TABLE

SHOWING AGE INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE.

Up to 1 year.	From 1—5 years.	From 5—10 years.	From 10—15 years.	From 15—20.	From 20—25.	From 25—30.	From 30—40.	From 40—50.	Over 50.	Total.
12	57	71	93	124	88	85	72	19	9	630

TABLE

SHOWING INCIDENCE AMONGST VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED RESPECTIVELY.

Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated in childhood.	Recently Vaccinated.	Vaccinated in Incubation Period.	Total.
547	49	17	17	630

APPENDIX IV.

TABLE

SHOWING INCIDENCE OF MORTALITY IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED.

Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
4	41

With regard to the 4 deaths put under the head of 'Vaccinated' it is necessary to give some details :—

(1.) A rather famous case, his death having been attributed by the anti-vaccinationists to vaccination. He was vaccinated on August 19th with two inoculations successfully. On August 23rd, 4 days afterwards, the eruption of Variola appeared. Variola and Vaccinia developed concurrently. The Variola was confluent in type and proved fatal. Smallpox in this case had been developing for 11 days before vaccination was performed.

(2.) A case of a man of 56. Vaccinated in childhood. One scar showing feebly.

(3.) This case on admission was suffering from gangrenous ulceration of leg, the result of Filariasis and neglect.

APPENDIX V.

TABLE

SHOWING ON WHAT DAY OF RASH DEATH TOOK PLACE IN THE 41 UNVACCINATED CASES.

3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	8th day	9th day	10th day	11th day	12th day	13th day	14th day	20th day	21st day	22nd day	24th day	27th day	28th day
1	1	1	5	3	3	2	5	3	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1

N.B.—Of the six who survived the 19th day of the rash four died of exhaustion and two of Broncho-Pneumonia.

APPENDIX VI.

SCALE OF DIET FOR PATIENTS AT PELICAN ISLAND HOSPITAL.

FULL DIET.

7 a.m. Tea— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint made from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Coffee, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk and 1 Cake B. Bread.

BREAKFAST 10 a.m.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
5 oz. Rice. 1 oz. Peas. " Fish. " Pork. " Butter.	5 oz. B. Bread. " Butter. " Pork. " Onions.	Same as Monday.	Same as Tuesday.	9 oz. Peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pork. $\frac{1}{4}$ " Butter. $\frac{1}{4}$ " Onions.	Same as Tuesday.	8 oz. Soft Bread. $\frac{1}{4}$ " Butter.

DINNER 4 p.m.

$\frac{21}{2}$ oz. Peas. 12 " Potatoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Meal. 1 " Flour. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pork. Sugar and Onions—Q S.	Same as Monday.	4 oz. Meal. 2 " Fish. " Butter. " Onions. " Flour. " Lar 1. 12 " Potatoes. 1 " Ochores.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Wednesday.	6 oz. Slim Beef. 3 " Flour. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pork. 1 lb Potatoes
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MILK DIET (Daily.)

7 a.m. Tea— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint made from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Coffee, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk and 1 Cake B. Bread.

3 pints Milk, 3 oz. Sugar, 6 oz. Salt Bread.
Additional nourishment of Bovril etc. given when required.

This Diet was given until October 8th, when it was altered to the following:—

3 pints Milk, 3 oz. Sugar, and 1 pint Sago or Tapioca made of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Milk, 1 oz. Sugar or Tapioca, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar.

APPENDIX VII.

PELICAN ISLAND HOSPITAL.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH SEPTEMBER (1902)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets
Food supplies	69	7	11	...	...	...	13,449 Patients
Bread	6	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1,404 Nurses
Milk	33	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	918 Servants
	109	3	0	...	...	...	15,771
							Diet Rate 3cts
							× 3 = Rate per day.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH OCTOBER (1902)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets
Food Supplies	91	13	9	...	...	...	18,236 Patients
Bread	7	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2,325 Nurses
Milk	41	12	11	...	...	...	1,674 Servants
	141	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	22,235
							Diet Rate 3cts
							× 3 = Rate per day.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH NOVEMBER (1902)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets
Food supplies	49	11	9	...	...	...	10,788 Patients
Bread	4	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1,482 Nurses
Milk	22	7	1	...	...	...	990 Servants
	76	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	13,260
							Diet Rate 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts
							× 3 = Rate per day.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH DECEMBER (1902)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets
Food supplies	17	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	4,952 Patients
Bread	2	0	6	...	...	...	678 Nurses
Milk	6	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	496 Servants
	25	13	10	...	...	...	6,126
							Diet Rate 2cts
							× 3 = Rate per day.

APPENDIX VIII.

PELICAN ISLAND HOSPITAL.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH JANUARY (1903.)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets
Food supplies	13	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2,147 Patients
Bread	1	0	6	...	...	...	372 Nurses
Milk	3	19	7	...	...	...	372 Servants
	18	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2,891
							* Rate 3 cts.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH FEBRUARY (1903.)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets
Food supplies	8	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1,882 Patients
Bread	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		...	...	...	252 Nurses
Milk	2	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	252 Servants
	11	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2,386
							* Rate 2 cts.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE MONTH MARCH (1903.)

	£	s.	d.				No. of Diets.
Food supplies	10	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1,911 Patients
Bread	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		...	...	...	279 Nurses
Milk	1	11	10	...	...	...	292 Servants
	13	6	2	...	...	...	2,482
							* Rate 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

* = Rate per diet

Rate per diem = 3 times this amount.

APPENDIX IX.

32	Rebbitts Land	11	Kensington Rd	6	Bank Hall Road	9	Station House Hill	63	Church Village
12	Allen's Lane	4	Dalkieth Village	6	Government Hill	3	Sober's Lane	47	Chapmans Lane
12	Tweedside Road	4	Thomas Gap	5	Passage Road	7	Black Rock	24	Lears Estate
12	Beckwith Street	2	Wellington St.	5	Cooks Alley	7	Alkins Tenantry	25	Lightfoot Lane
12	Green Park Lane	3	Church Street	11	Spoons Hill	6	Richmonds Gap	22	Lakes Folly
12	Dukes Alley	3	Ashby Alley	5	Roberts Ten'try	6	Henrys Lane	15	Westbury Road
12	Waterfalls	2	Jennott's Lane	4	Hudsons Alley	6	Baxters Road	16	Hindshury Road
12	Mallogany Lane	3	Collymore Rock	4	Delamers Land	5	Welchos Land	14	Carrington's Village
12	Spence Street	3	Martindale's Rd	4	Masonhall Street	6	Toppings Land	13	Billy's Lane
12	St. Mary's Home	3	Roebuck Street	4	Chepstow Street	6	Halls Village	11	Nurse's Lane
2	Codrington Hill	3	Flint Hall	4	Bay Street	6	Greenfield	9	My Lords Hill
12	Church Street	3	Britton Hill	4	Reed Street	6	Hunt Street	9	Cheapside

APPENDIX X.

1	North Gate	1	Paritt's Alley	1	Taylor's Land	1	Rouen
1	Combermere Street	1	Bachelors Lane	1	Hopes Alley	1	Grazette Hill
1	Deans Village	1	Jessamy Lane	1	Dunlow Lane	1	Campion's Land
1	Chatterton Road	1	Eagle Hall Road	1	Lakes Folly	1	Chadertons Rd.
1	Temple Yard	1	Whitehall	1	Deans Village	1	Jackman's
1	Becks Gap	1	Ponsa Land	1	Nelson Street	1	Magazine Lane
1	Pond Village	1	Cumberland Street	1	Two Mile Hall	1	King Street
1	Beckwith Street	1	Cats Castle	1	Goat Hill	1	Peterkin's Land
1	Ivy Land	1	The Mount	1	Carr Hill	1	Harmony Hall Gap
1	Lower Estate	1	King William Henry Street	1	St. Mary's Road	1	Cyprus Street
1	Golden Square	1	Constitution Road	1	Marshall's Gap	1	Masonic Alley
1	Suttle Street	1		1	Haggatt Hall	1	Chelsea Lane

